

French Labor Calls Mercy Stoppage Rome Mayor, City Council Urge Clemency

Special to the Daily Worker

PARIS, France, June 16.—France's five million organized trade unionists will take part in work stoppages throughout all major industries in protest at the approaching execution of Ethel

and Julius Rosenberg, it was announced here today. It was expected that another million workers in the Socialist-led Force Ouvrier and the Catholic trade unions will also join in the stoppage, since Leon Jouhaux, pro-State Department Socialist leader of the F.O., and most of the na-

tion's leading Catholic dignitaries have joined in the clemency pleas being rushed to the White House.

(In Rome, the Mayor, Salvatore Rebecchini, on behalf of the entire City Council, appealed to President Eisenhower for clemency.

(A leading U. S. press service said yesterday: "Italian news-

papers of all political affiliations joined forces to ask Mr. Eisenhower to grant mercy to the Rosenbergs.")

From Paris, it was announced that Eduard Herriot, one of France's best known statesmen and president of the French Assembly, had just cabled an appeal to Eisen-

"For humanitarian reasons, I respectfully join my voice to all those who ask you for clemency for the Rosenbergs."

3,000 MESSAGES

Under the leadership of France's General Confederation of Labor (CGT) workers whose unions take in the railroads, auto, chemical,

(Continued on Page 6)

MERCY TRAINS SET FOR TOMORROW

— See Page 2 —

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 120
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, June 17, 1953
Price 10 Cents

ROSENBERGS IN NEW PLEA TO PRESIDENT REAFFIRM INNOCENCE

After spending two and a half hours—probably the shortest hours in their young lives—with their two sons in the Sing Sing Death House, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg yesterday afternoon dispatched a final petition for clemency to President Eisenhower, through their attorney, Emanuel Bloch. The petition was not a "legal" document so much as an urgent plea to the President in the name of decency.

Clerics See Eisenhower, He Is Cool to Their Plea

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A delegation of four prominent clergymen met with President Eisenhower this afternoon, and presented him with a plea for clemency. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, reported after the 15-minute conference that the President was "sympathetic" to their views but that he indicated more argument against clemency than for it.

Dr. Loomer spoke on behalf of the four, who also included Dr. Daniel Rideout, Negro minister of Baltimore and secretary of the the Baltimore Area Methodist Conference; Rev. Bruce Dahlberg, Brooklyn, and Abraham Cronbach, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Loomer said the "President indicated he was very sympathetic to our views and that as a religious person shared the same conviction and considerations, but that nonetheless there were other considerations that gave him very serious pause in this business of granting clemency."

He said the President stated that "This kind of case was not new to him," and that he gave illustrations of comparable cases drawn from his military experience where public execution had the desired effect of preventing further occurrences of the same kind.

Loomer said that "when it was

Redouble the Effort!

An Editorial

With the entire civilized world urging commutation of the death sentence, President Eisenhower tried yesterday to justify to four American clergymen his refusal to grant clemency.

But he could not explain it!

All he could say was that in his military experience "public executions" are needed to "deter." Why then has the government picked on two Jewish people as the first ones in all of American history to die in peacetime for such an alleged crime?

No! Neither the American people nor the civilized world will accept such a sordid explanation for this legal crime.

The fight must now increase in these remaining hours to such proportions as will restore America's honor! The Rosenbergs can and must be saved!

The world is speaking as it has not spoken in this generation! Redouble all pleas, wires, messages! Let thousands join the Thursday-Clemency Train! Let President Eisenhower hear the real voice of America in these crucial hours. He must listen.

"We appealed to you once before," the paper said, "Our sentences, we declared there, violated truth and the instincts of civilized humanity.

"We told you the truth. We are innocent.

"We now again solemnly declare our innocence.

"The guilt in this case, if we die, will be America's. The shame, if we die, will dishonor this generation, and pervade history until future Americans recapture the heritage of truth, justice and equality before the law. Our case has made new precedents in the law of this land—evil precedents, unjust, inhuman, and with not even that concern for human life shown the protection of the rights of property."

REVIEW FACTS

The innocent couple's petition briefly reviewed the facts of their frame-up: the perjured testimony of Greenglass, the hoax of the Macy's table, and the rest of reason-defying "evidence" upon which their conviction was based. It appealed to the President's good offices as the last governmental agency to which they can turn.

"... the Supreme Court has just denied us a stay of execution. ... And yet, unheard of in the annals of our law, four judges—four of the most distinguished members of that bench—had voted to let us live, at least long enough to vindicate our rights before them.

"Instead, our accusers torture us, in the face of death, with the guarantee of life for the price of a confession of guilt. ...

"We refuse the inquisitorial bargain even as perhaps the last few days of our young lives are slipping away. ... We cannot besmirch our name by bearing false witness to save ourselves. Do not dishonor America, Mr. President, by considering, as a condition of our right to survive, the delivery of a confession of guilt of a crime we did not commit."

Every line of the petition revealed the serene dignity of these two young parents.

"You may not believe us," the petition continued, "but the passage of even the few short months since last we appealed to you, is confirming our prediction that, in the inexorable operation of time and conscience, the truth of our innocence would emerge."

Pointing out that all over the world the cry to "Save the Rosen-

(Continued on Page 6)

British Railwaymen Urge Clemency

LONDON, June 16.—The executive council of the National Union of Railwaymen has joined the executive of the Transport and General Workers Union in appealing for clemency for the Rosenbergs, it was made known here.

Another union which went on record for clemency was the Tobacco Workers' Union. Its annual conference on the Prime Minister to intervene with President Eisenhower.

From every corner of the country urgent 11-hour protests and petitions are being sent to the U. S. Embassy in London.

All the 13 London officials of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers have signed, in their personal capacities, a telegram appealing for clemency.

Latest trade union branches to appeal for clemency include: Ilford and Romford (Essex) branches of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers; Selly Oak (Birmingham) branch of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers.

Crayford (Kent) No. 9 branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; Sheldon (Birmingham) No. 2 branch of the AEU.

Shop stewards at Boulton and Pauls, Wolverton, have unapologetically agreed to appeal for clemency.

Islington Trades Council, representing 10,000 trade unionists, has demanded that a new trial be held immediately.

Eighty workers at EMI, Middle-

sex, have cabled Eisenhower, 130 people signed a petition organized by Willesden National Assembly of Women; the Rev. Chaim Pearl, senior minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation Church, urges clemency.

Aldermen M. Cliffe, vice-chairman of the Mantle and Costume branch of the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union, together with 80 workers of the Southgate Road clothing factory, dispatched an appeal to the U. S. Ambassador.

Petitions have been signed by workers in the machine shop, Vickers Armstrong Dartford (Kent); 17 Birmingham mothers; 22 students at Birmingham College of Arts; 200 workers at Banner Lane Standard factory Coventry; 26 workers at Canley Standard factory.

Fifty-one Gillingham (Kent) residents; 21 telegraphists at the Central Telegraph Office, London; 139 residents of South End, Hampstead.

An 11-year-old schoolboy in Coventry drew up a petition headed: "Children of Coventry sympathize with the Rosenbergs." He collected over 50 signatures from his schoolmates.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Circle Friendly Society has unanimously decided to appeal to President Eisenhower.

Last-Ditch Vigil for Clemency Called in Washington Tomorrow

The four votes of Supreme Court Judges Black, Frankfurter, Douglas and Jackson add new weight to the world wide plea for clemency the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday. They called on all Americans to join clemency pleas

which will be made tomorrow (Thursday) before the White House by thousands of men, women and children. The text of their plea follows:

"The votes of Justices Jackson, Frankfurter, Black and Douglas for a stay of execution prove that the longer our courts ponder the Rosenberg case, the clearer it becomes to them that there are grave doubts that need review and examination. In light of that development, the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on June 18 would not only deprive them of their lives, but would also deprive the courts, for all time, of the opportunity to correct a gross miscarriage of justice and an unprecedentedly harsh sentence.

"An act of Presidential clemency would ensure this opportunity to the courts. We therefore call upon our fellow American citizens to make their clemency sentiments known to the President by wire and telephone, and by returning to Washington, D. C., in person on Thursday to implore their elected representatives to intervene for clemency, as well as to plead with the President, through the White House vigil, to grant Executive clemency."

ROUND-TRIP FARE OF \$5 ON MERCY TRAIN TOMORROW

Following the record-breaking clemency vigil before the White House last Sunday, there will be another train to Washington tomorrow (Thursday), the day set for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced that there will be two trains leaving from Pennsylvania Station, one at 9 a.m. and the other at 2 p.m., daylight saving time. Tickets can be bought at the Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., LO 4-9585, or at a special booth at the station. The trains will pick up passengers at Newark and Philadelphia. There will be a special rate of \$5 for the round trip. The committee is asking for contributions to help defray the difference between the special rate and the actual costs.

The committee also announced there will be food served on the trains, and that the Washington committee has made special plans to take care of children and families during the all-day vigil which seeks to save the lives of the innocent couple. The train will return at midnight to New York.

ASYLUM TO ROSENBERGS OFFERED BY POLISH GOV'T

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Poland has offered to give asylum to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg if the U. S. will free them, it was announced today. The Polish Embassy here stated that Foreign Minister Dr. Stanislaw Skrzyszewski had handed a note yesterday to this effect to Joseph Slack, U. S. Ambassador to Warsaw.

The Polish Embassy announcement said:

"The executive board of the Polish Red Cross has directed an appeal to the Government of the Polish People's Republic request-

ing that, in accordance with Article 75 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, it grant asylum to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, under sentence of death in the United States.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic, guided by humanitarian considerations, decided to meet the request of the Polish Red Cross and to grant residence in Poland to the Rosenbergs in the event that the Government of the United States would permit them to leave the territory of the United States."

Netherlands Women Urge Their U. S. Sisters to Join in Clemency Pleas

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—The Netherlands Women's Movement (Nederlandse Vrouwen Beweging) has called upon American women and mothers asking that they intervene with President Eisenhower to nullify the death sentence against the Rosenberg couple and the granting of a new trial.

The plea, signed by Rie Lips, president, was addressed to the Country Women's League, Philadelphia; the League of Women Voters, Washington, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, New York, and the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, New York.

The Netherlands women's plea follows:

"Our hearts urge us to draw your attention to the matter of the two American citizens, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are accused of spying.

"This couple has been sentenced to death, but several times the

execution was postponed because again and again the probability was brought upon the carpet that this sentence might be based on an error. Now the date of execution has been fixed once again and it is on June 18th; now the lawyers of the Rosenberg couple say they have new proofs of their innocence.

"The case of this couple has made a profound impression on hundreds of thousands of the Dutch people. As a result of all they have heard about the process, many of them have the impression that the Rosenberg couple are innocent, and so have we.

"The death sentence has shocked us the more as the persons in question are the father and mother of two young children, and we do think that these things cannot leave you, American women and mothers, unmoved either. We think that it would be an unbearable thought also to you if two innocent people would be executed.

"This thought has made us call upon the Dutch women to raise their voices against execution of the sentence. Tens of thousands of them have signed the lists and the cards which were offered to them for this purpose. In the most varied circles of the population of our country the justice of this sentence is doubted.

"As June 18 approaches with rapid strides, Dutch women and mothers call upon you, American women and mothers, and upon your feeling for humanity and right, that you request President Eisenhower to nullify the death sentence of the Rosenberg couple and to order a new process, during which all the proofs of their innocence could be brought into the open.

"We ask you urgently to take these steps and to contribute that the young lives of the Rosenberg couple will be saved and to give them the opportunity of a new trial."

Aussies Ask Queen Elizabeth To Join in Plea for Clemency

Special to the Daily Worker

MELBOURNE Australia, June 16.—Melbourne is half-way around the world from Sing Sing, and yet more than 600 people in a city hall rally called for a new trial for the Rosenbergs, and this was but one expression of the public feeling here.

In a brief emergency weekend canvass, 2,400 signatures were collected on a petition to Queen Elizabeth "remembering that the gift of mercy was one of the themes of the Coronation Service"

and asking her to intercede with the American government for clemency for the brave couple.

Further, the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs has approached the Victorian Attorney General who gave them a sympathetic hearing and promised to place the matter before the Cabinet.

Throughout this nation Austrians are raising shocked and angry voices against an act which would brand the American government as an enemy of justice and humanity.

Board of Education Moves to Continue Its Policy of Ousting Jewish Teachers

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

When the Board of Education meets at 4:30 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday) to consider the fate of 13 more teachers, it will follow its almost unbroken record of singling out Jewish teachers for possible purging.

Of the 13, Harold King alone is non-Jewish. To date, every New York City elementary or high school teacher purged has been Jewish, except one, Dr. Julius H. Hlavaty.

The board will be picketed at its Thursday hearing. The Teachers Union of New York, announcing the demonstration, said the

public was invited to join its lines, and a large turnout was expected, which would include parents of some of the pupils affected. The hearing will be at 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Six of the prospective victims of the Timone-Jansen witchhunt may be suspended, on the "insubordination" gimmick used against any teacher who refused to answer questions put by Superintendent of Schools William Jensen or his deputies.

They are: Henry Danelowitz, Norman London, Leo Auerbach, Morris White, Charles Eckstat and Simon Feiner, all Jewish. If sus-

pended they will face departmental trial.

COURT RULING

By a three-to-two decision, the Appellate division of the State Supreme Court late Monday ruled that Section 903 of the city charter, which the Teachers Union contended was used illegally in suspending six other teachers for "insubordination," was applicable.

Attorneys representing the teachers were Paxton Blair and Ephraim London.

A Teachers' Union statement declared that the Board of Education, in view of the closeness of the decision, "is more than ever obli-

gated to halt any further use of the questionable Section 903 to dismiss teachers with an exemplary record of long teaching service."

At least until the matter is finally determined by the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state, urged the union, the board should abstain from suspending others. It declared its counsel will file for immediate appeal.

WIRE PROTESTS

The Teachers Union declared that thousands of telegrams had deluged Jansen and Board of Education president Clauson urging that no action be taken tomorrow. Seven other teachers will be dis-

missed without trial, if the procedure adopted by the board after the McCarran committee hearing last fall is followed. The seven stood on their Constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment, when summoned by Congressional committees.

They are, in addition to King, William Frauenglass and Harold Blau, who were subpoenaed before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, formerly headed by Sen. Pat McCarran, now by Sen. William Jenner; and Robert Cohen, David Flacks, Julius Jacobs, and his wife, Mrs. Florence Jacobs. Cohen, Flacks and the Jacobses defied the recent Veldt Un-American Committee hearings in New York.

Frauenglass, to whom Prof. Albert Einstein addressed his historic document released last week, in which he said "every intellectual" called before such commit-

(Continued on Page 8)

They March Noon and Night for Mercy and for Life

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Over near the west gate of the White House there are more signs than pickets. There was only one picket the last time I looked. Another time there were two and each juggled three signs.

The signs are scurrilous. They call for death. And even in this McCarthy-ruled town the citizens look on the carriers of the death signs as lunatics or worse.

But at the main gate, men and women, Negro and white, march in dignity, and the passersby watch solemnly. They walk un-

der Washington's scorching noon sun, and they march through the night, in their vigil for mercy and life.

They are men and women, young and old, fighting the executioner. It is a grim fight, but the marchers do not look grim. They march with truth and they have been inspired by Sunday's tremendous demonstration, one of the largest Washington has ever seen.

Headquarters for the clemency vigil is at Inspiration House, many blocks away. Morning, noon and night it is filled with bustle. Vol-

unteers, many of them Negro women from Washington who come here after a hard day's labor, handle the arrangements, seeing that the mercy marchers are housed and fed.

They come from all parts of the country. And there are some who come from over the border in a living demonstration that the entire world stands with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and truth.

WOMEN FROM CANADA
There are four women from Canada, three from Toronto and one from Windsor. Three were sent by the Mothers' Committee of

Canada's Save the Rosenbergs Committee. One is a youth, Miss Margo Dobson, of Windsor.

Mrs. Sarah Cain, wife of a Toronto pipefitter, is a grandmother with two little grandsons. There were no tears in Mrs. Cain's eyes when she told me of her impressions of Sunday's demonstration, and especially of the moment when Julius' mother spoke. But it was difficult for this reporter to hold back the tears as Mrs. Cain described the meeting. "I felt when Mrs. Rosenberg got up there, I felt as if I were in her place. My heart just went

out to her," said Mrs. Cain. "Inside I wept as many tears as she did up there. I have two little grandsons. I felt if this goes through the same thing could happen to my son. It touched me so deep, so very, very deep."

"But it was wonderful to see so many people with so much courage."

Mrs. Vera Morris, wife of a Toronto printer, has a little boy of seven whom she left with her sister so she could come to Washington.

"First my little boy told me (Continued on Page 6)

Shipowners, NMU Meet U.S. Mediator

Representatives of the National Maritime Union and the shipowners met Federal mediators last night, following breakoff of negotiations between the union and the employers.

The "no contract no work" deadline passed yesterday a minute after midnight. Stoppage action was postponed for 24 hours by the NMU in response to a government plea on behalf of "pressing national interests."

No major vessel was due to leave the port yesterday, hence the stoppage issue was academic. NMU president Joseph Curran said that barring an agreement in last night's talks, the stoppage would take effect after midnight.

Both sides were reported as far apart as ever when negotiations broke off and mediation efforts began. At full effectiveness, the strike of the NMU would involve 45,000 seamen on 700 vessels.

The CIO Maritime Engineers Beneficial Association, with contracts on both coasts, agreed with shipowners to postpone their deadline for a month.

The third union that had a June 15 deadline, the CIO's Radio Telegraphers Association, is negotiating on the West Coast, presumably to set a general pattern.

Resume Truce Talks Today

PANMUNJOM, Korea, June 16.—The full truce delegations will meet tomorrow, U. S. officials announced tonight. Staff officers, who have been meeting daily during the week-long recess to discuss a cease-fire line and other details, will meet after the plenary session.

American officers who will be in charge of the exchange of prisoners after an armistice is signed held a high-level meeting today at Munsan.

Chinese and Korea infantrymen made new gains on the East-Central front tonight and at least 15 planes bombed the U. S. - held port of Inchon, setting fire to a petroleum dump.

Finger Ridge was captured from Syngman Rhee's troops.

Two Excellent Report Cards At Sing Sing ... and Tears

By ELIHU S. HICKS

OSSINING, N.Y., June 16.—Two small boys trembled with excitement this morning as they showed their end-term report cards to their parents. They had no reason to fear their parents' reaction, for the marks on both cards were excellent. Both boys had been promoted with honor to the next higher grade.

As Ethel and Julius Rosenberg examined the cards, observers said they were visibly thrilled. Their 10-year-old son Michael had been elected president of his fifth grade class. Robbie, 6, had romped through kindergarten with little effort. Now he was looking forward to unrestricted romping, for this was the first day of the summer vacation.

There was not much time for the two young parents to spend with the children, for they had to read and approve a petition prepared by their attorney, Emanuel Bloch, which they hoped would help convince President Eisenhower "not to orphan our two young children."

The boys had brought a bouquet of flowers to brighten their parents' death-house cells, but the cold prison regulations don't permit flowers, so the bouquet had to be left outside.

"Ethel and Julius don't expect to die," Bloch said later. "They can't believe that this country can be so barbaric as to kill them. They can't understand why America wants to alienate tens of mil-

lions of people all over the world."

Julius Rosenberg told of an experience with one of his fellow prisoners. The prisoner, after reading the published volume of Death House letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, had remarked, "I'm a hard-boiled guy, but I cried like a baby all through the book."

When the brief—and possibly final—visit was ended, Michael and Robbie left the prison as they had come in, tightly holding the hand of their friend "Manny" Bloch. Only now their eyes were red and tears ran down their cheeks. Bloch said the good-by embraces between the parents had been tearful.

Taunted by a heartless newspaperman who asked if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were going to "admit" to the crime they never committed, Michael screamed, "They'll never tell a lie!"

Robbie, who doesn't yet understand all of what is being done to his mother and father, was soon skipping around on the grass, less than a mile from the prison.

Michael, however, knows what (Continued on Page 6)



ROBERT and MICHAEL ROSENBERG

Acquit Israel CP Editor Who Scored Dulles

TEL AVIV, Israel, June 16.—Zvi Breitstein, editor of Kol Haam, organ of the Communist Party, was acquitted today of charges of defamatory words against John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State.

Breitstein was arrested by the Ben Gurion government shortly after Kol Haam, commenting on Dulles' visit to the Middle East, accused him of trying to organize a war and to involve Israel in it.

LITTLE TIME LEFT TO GET RENT ON AGENDA IN ALBANY

Time was running out yesterday for pressure on Gov. Dewey to place repeal of the rent increase law on the agenda of the special session of the legislature, which he earlier announced would be June 22 or 29. Meanwhile it was rumored at City Hall he would call it for June 24.

Efforts to learn what the New York state CIO was doing in regard to additional requests to Dewey to put rent control on the agenda, were unsuccessful. Louis Hollander, state CIO head, was unavailable, and queries on whether the conference on rent he previously announced would be held prior to the special session, went unanswered.

A New York City Democratic organization spokesman said that if and when a state legislature session considers rent, a delegate or delegation will go to Albany "fortified with petitions bearing 280,000 signatures."

The American Labor Party through secretary Arthur Schutizer wrote Dewey over the weekend again urging he include repeal of the rent increase law on the agenda of the session he had scheduled to deal with reapportionment.

Schutizer warned yesterday, "It

is the zero hour for applying pressure on the Governor," and added, "We still are demanding rent be included at this special session."

Calling on tenants, labor and civic groups to act within the next 48 hours, Schutizer said, "The Governor is probably now in the process of issuing the call, as he must give assemblymen and senators a few days' notice."

Among union locals gearing their membership to action if Dewey allows rent to come before the legislature were Locals 475 and 430 of the United Electrical Workers.

"We are prepared to join tenants, labor, civic and religious bodies, Democrat, ALP, or whoever wants to see the law which is working such a hardship on our members and other workers wiped

out," said Nat Manley, director of Local 475, in Brooklyn.

Together with Local 430, Manley said, they would send a busload of delegates, with Brooklyn tenants invited if there were available seats.

BROOKLYN CLINIC

Local 475 pioneered in installing, several weeks ago, a chapter of the Brooklyn Tenants and Consumer Councils in its headquarters building at 160 Montague St., Brooklyn.

This free rent-and-housing services clinic is open Wednesday nights. The Brooklyn Tenants Councils plan to issue a leaflet in Spanish and English to publicize the clinic and to be distributed in the Red Hook, Atlantic Ave. and other nearby areas where Puerto Rican workers live in crowded firetraps.

Mrs. Laura Hall, executive secretary of the Brooklyn councils, and others are supplying advice at the rent clinic and will train unionists in this work.

CLEMENCY BANNER WAVES FROM LONDON MONUMENT

As Queen Elizabeth made her first post-coronation drive through London last Friday, June 12, she saw something new streaming down from the top of the historic London Monument.

It was a banner inscribed in huge letters:

"SAVE THE ROSENBERGS."

A dramatic picture on page one of the London Daily Worker of June 13 shows Londoners looking up at the banner.

A call to the British Information Service in New York elicited the information that the Monument is 202 feet tall.

A Burning Issue

By ALAN MAX

It's good to know that, having burned 11 books, the State Department will stop right there.

Secretary of State Dulles says that Eisenhower's words will be followed literally and that not another match will be placed to a book.

Dulles says that this of course does not exclude other methods of getting rid of books.

We can expect to hear of a book attached to a 50-pound weight and gently lowered in the middle of the Atlantic. Or a novel may be placed in the middle of the street and a steamroller permitted to go over it democratically.

But use a torch? Never! That's a fire hazard.

World of Labor

by George Morris



The Facts in the Steel Settlement

THE SETTLEMENT of the steel wage reopener on the basis of a raise of 8½ cents an hour plus about another half cent on fringes just about bears out the predictions of the business journals early this year that the 1953 "pattern" will be 10 cents an hour or less. It is, nevertheless, the highest major wage raise this year and helps counteract to some degree Walter Reuther's cheap settlement in auto.

The raise in steel puts the steel workers substantially ahead of the auto workers in the race to keep up with the cost of living that has been on since the war in Korea began, and they didn't tie themselves to an escalator clause to do so.

A gain of greater weight than its actual monetary benefit to workers was the agreement with the steel companies to end once and for all the Southern differential of five cents an hour that still remained — in two stages: 2½ cents of it next January and the rest July, 1954. This has an historic significance.

STEEL WORKERS aren't throwing their hats up into the air. Two cents of the raise goes for taxes anyway. The basic things that really worried them — like the trick incentives, premium time for weekend or holiday work, an FEPC clause, adequate pensions, etc. — were not up for consideration under the reopener. Those can come up only next year.

But from what I heard during my recent trip and from discussions with steel workers, the workers were fearful of getting sucked into a struggle that would lose them a great deal of time for an insignificant monetary advantage — as happened in last year's eight-week strike.

The argument most often heard was based on the fact that the terms the union signed after eight weeks of strikes were just a shade better than those the companies were ready to give before the strike. There was still another worry — that the union's leaders would follow an earlier custom set by the late Philip Murray, and ex-

tend the contract another year or so, in exchange for some small concession now.

The workers know that a fight on basic issues is really possible only when the entire contract is up, and they hoped that possibility wouldn't be again postponed. The contract was not extended.

SETTLEMENT of the reopener without a strike was quickly seized upon in the nation's press, as had been done earlier on the auto settlements, to proclaim an era of "good" labor relations. But looking into the situation more deeply, we will see that the settlements can only affect a short truce in these, and perhaps other industries where the same "pattern" is already indicated.

On the part of the employers, the incentives to a settlement at small cost without a fight, included:

- A still very strong market for steel and reluctance to disrupt it in the midst of a swing of the highest productivity and the lushest profits they ever enjoyed.

- The knowledge, which is generally conceded, that the "boom" is soon to run out and a standstill in so basic an industry as steel could precipitate and speed a downward trend that wouldn't pick up with resumption of production as happened last year.

- The well known fact that only a tiny part of increased wages comes out of the NET profits of the industry, most of it being deductible before taxes.

- The absence of any price control and the freedom of the

steel companies, as they announced they'd do, to raise prices. And they are talking of a price hike per ton (\$5) that is nearly as much as they took last year after granting a raise of more than twice the present one.

THERE WAS STILL another consideration for the employers. The magazine Business Week, predicting a peaceful settlement two weeks before the agreement was signed, said:

"Major companies also want to help David J. McDonald strengthen his position as president of USW, successor to the late Philip Murray. This isn't simply a friendly gesture toward McDonald; it has some practical reasoning behind it. The industry generally feels that strong USW leadership might be troublesome at contract-bargaining time, but is a guarantee of stabilized relations in the industry between negotiations."

There is no doubt that the employers hope the small price they paid would induce and help McDonald to use a big stick against the frequent explosions in the shops over incentives and other issues, and that it would ultimately benefit them in the more decisive struggle in steel next year when, as economists predict, the industry will be at reduced operations.

However, their calculations may turn out with McDonald is one thing. But the workers are thinking seriously of the many unsettled basic issues that were left over from the 1952 strike.

Church Drops College Taking Jimcrow Grant

DEMOREST, Ga., June 16.—The Congregational Christian Church has dropped its sponsorship of Piedmont College, where a bitter policy dispute has spilled over from the campus into the mountain town, it was disclosed here.

The storm center of the controversy is President James E. Walter, who first drew criticism three years ago when he accepted, on the college's behalf, a \$500 monthly grant from the Texas Education Association, an enterprise of wealthy George Armstrong, who once sought to endow a college to teach white supremacy.

The college has continued to accept the grant, and in a continuous dispute over this and other policies, 23 faculty and other staff members of Piedmont have quit or been fired. Eleven members of the board of trustees have resigned.

It was learned that Dr. Truman Douglass, chairman of the Congregational Church's board of home mission, had circulated a letter among church leaders to the effect that the college is no longer an affiliate.

The church had been giving the tiny college \$1,250 yearly, and individual church members made numerous contributions, according to the Rev. Erston Butterfield of Atlanta, secretary of the Church's Southeastern Convention.

A resolution was introduced in the Demorest Town Council last week calling on the trustees to fire Walter.

Presbyterians In South Asked To End Jimcrow

MONTREAT, N.C., June 16.—A young West Virginia minister asked the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to do all it can to abolish segregation in all levels.

The proposal came shortly after the Assembly agreed to cooperate in a plan for reuniting with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. (northern) and the United Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Jack W. Ewart of Bedford, W. Va., urged the Assembly meeting here to end segregation in Assembly-controlled educational institutions and "strongly recommend that Synods and Presbyteries do away with segregation at the local level."

"The Church of Jesus Christ should not be the last stronghold of segregation," Ewart declared.

Charles Doyle's Appeal Denied

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Bard of Immigration appeals today dismissed the appeal of Charles A. Doyle from a deportation order.

Doyle, held on Ellis Island without bail since March 17, will be deported to Scotland, the board said.

Doyle is a former top officer of the CIO Chemical Workers Union.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

'Humanitarian' Sham Masked PW Decision



told by British and Canadian soldiers, as well as by Koreans and Chinese who escaped the POW camps or were flown as spies and saboteurs behind the Korean and Chinese lines, Burchett and Winnington rely on anti-Communist Allied sources, principally American.

THE PICTURE they present contains many elements which are familiar to most Americans. For even Americans relying for their news chiefly on local newspapers which utilize only the abridged and edited reports of the pro-war news services must have seen references to the charges of the Chinese and Koreans, or perhaps gained an inkling of the contents of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In these strictly censored and diluted versions of what went on in the POW camps under U.S. control, there was reference to beatings, murders, tatooings, and mass massacres of the Asian prisoners by battle-trained troops employing tanks, machine-guns, grenades, poison gas and flame-throwers. For more than two years—months before the truce talks began—such brutalities and atrocities were

committed. So that even official and minimized UN estimates admit that more than 3,000 Koreans and Chinese prisoners were killed in these camps.

Now Burchett and Winnington, in addition to documenting these facts with testimony of UN soldiers and Asian POWs and the press reports which seeped past the U.S. censors, show that such atrocities "were a necessary part of overall American strategy."

The big new truth that emerges from their book is the fact, as reported by Demaree Bess in the Nov. 1, 1952 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, that the decision to use force to prevent the repatriation of POWs was made five days before the truce talks began. It was a decision conceived by the U.S. Army's Psychological Warfare Branch, submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reviewed and approved by the National Security Council including Truman, Acheson and the top leaders of the Administration.

The decision was carried out by the U.S. Army's G2, an all-American intelligence outfit and CIC (Counter-Intelligence Corps), headed by Americans

but composed chiefly of Chiang-Kai-shek's strong-arm gangsters and Syngman Rhee's prison guards. It was these who actually did the torturing and tatooing; but it was the Americans who ordered it done, directed it, and enforced "discipline" when the Korean and Chinese POWs struggled against such measures.

Burchett and Winnington present facts which amply support on Koje and Cheju Islands will take their place alongside Dachau, Belsen and Buchenwald as "hells on earth" for tens of thousands of human beings.

And all these atrocities were committed while Truman and Acheson and Ridgway were talking about their "humanitarian responsibilities" to the Asian peoples! Just as today, the cold-blooded and inhuman men juggling our tax funds in the House and Senate committees considering the 1954 foreign "aid" bill have approved the Eisenhower Administration's use of \$95,700,000 for setting up a "Project X" in Asia like the one already functioning in Europe. Instead of being punished for their crimes, the members of G2 and CIC—as well as those who directed them—will now receive millions of dollars to continue their work against the Asian people.

"Humanitarianism," indeed!

Hear JOSEPH CLARK

'My 3 Years in the Soviet Union'

Joseph Clark has just returned from the Soviet Union where he was the correspondent for the Daily Worker.

Wednesday, June 24 at 8:15 P. M.

CENTRAL PLAZA

111 SECOND AVENUE (near 7th Street)

Admission 25c — Auspices: Daily Worker — Questions from the floor

THE GREAT BRIDGES VICTORY

THE SUPREME COURT'S action in freeing Harry Bridges and his colleagues Henry Schmidt and R. J. Robertson is a great victory for civil liberties, and especially for the labor movement.

The case ranks with the most infamous frameups in American labor history. But in this case the people have been able to keep the victims out of the clutches of the jailers.

In the case of Harry Bridges there is no parallel for the number of years of effort by reactionaries to get a working class leader.

Bridges was a marked man since the great rank and file 1934 strike of longshoremen he led to victory for a hiring hall and the first six-hour day in the country. No sooner did one frameup fail against him, than a new one was in the works.

Even now, as workers celebrate the victory, Immigration officials are hinting that new steps will be tried to denaturalize and deport Bridges under the McCarran Law.

The fight to free Bridges became a widespread movement involving a sizable section of the working class and its organizations. But tribute goes first of all to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which stood by its president in this generation-long fight, in a demonstration of solidarity and unstinted material support that has no comparison. It is especially noteworthy that both supporters of Bridges in the union and those who had sharp differences with him on political or union matters, stood unitedly behind him.

No less noteworthy was the role of Bridges personally in this fight. Throughout the struggle he never retreated from his right to be a progressive labor leader. His tenacious and courageous persistence for the progressive policies of his union, inspired the type of struggle that won victories and kept his union united.

Today, as the world looks back to Bridges' record and contrasts the conditions for his members with those on the New York waterfront, that have become a stench in the nostrils of all America (as even Eisenhower noted the other day) the conclusion is obvious.

For heading the fight for clean democratic unionism, Bridges suffered nearly 20 years of uninterrupted threat to his freedom.

As Bridges rightly said in his victory statement. "There never would have been a case if we'd been willing to play ball economically and politically."

The freeing of Bridges and restoration of his citizenship, is a lesson American workers will not miss. Millions congratulate Bridges and his union. A great blow was dealt the frameup system. The entire struggle for civil liberties will pick up spirit. The entire fight for amnesty for Smith Act and other victims of reaction will gain fresh support and vigor.

PRESIDENTIAL COURAGE

With a few well-delivered words last Sunday on the Dartmouth University campus, President Eisenhower sought to fend off the mounting attacks against the blatant racism of his administration.

The President told his audience that the U. S. still has "the disgrace of racial discrimination," and added:

"We have not had the courage to uproot these things although we know they are wrong."

This is not the first time that the President has SPOKEN against "racial discrimination"; but he has yet to do anything about it. Right after his anti-jimcrow utterances in his State of the Union address, Eisenhower Administration gave an avowed Texas racist an appointment as U. S. Attorney.

The appointee, John Lee Smith, campaigned in 1946 for a "Democratic Party for whites only."

After more than five months in office, the President has not honored his promise to revive the Contract Compliance Committee, a mild checking agency on the non-discriminatory clause in government contracts. The Administration has remained arrogantly lily-white, refusing to appoint a single Negro to a responsible position, except an assistant to the Secretary of Health and Welfare. Jimcrow is still the rule in Naval establishments throughout the South, despite a Presidential Order calling for integration.

When the President mentioned the lack of "courage to uproot these things (racism)" last Sunday, he undoubtedly referred to his own inaction. Now it is going to be up to the people, by their militant insistence on official action against racism, to stiffen the President's back. Jimcrow is not just "wrong," it is un-American, immoral and unconstitutional.

Words will never chase it from these shores; it has to be fought every inch of the way, until white supremacy in government is ended.



Socialist World Gets Benefit Of Soviet Medical Research

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP of the Soviet Union the socialist lands of the world are fighting a co-ordinated war against disease. The humane principle underlying all Soviet medical theory and practice — that prevention is better than cure and that every citizen has the right to free access to all means of prevention — is being applied in all lands of socialized health services.

An important role in making the 35 year experience of the USSR medical service available to foreign lands is served by the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, now embracing a large number of scientific-research institutes.

Since the People's Commissariat of Health was established, in June, 1918, Soviet physicians have had outstanding successes in the eradication of epidemics and have followed this up with the creation of a health service aiming to prevent the development of disease. The Academy of Medical Sciences has among its other tasks that of imparting its experience to lands that have but recently set out on the road of social transformation.

MEDICAL research workers and practitioners from the People's Democracies and the People's Republic of China frequently visit the Soviet Union at the Academy's invitation, and no major medical conference is held in the USSR without the participation of foreign visitors. A great deal of medical literature is exchanged and the Academy frequently receives requests for information and advice from individual physicians abroad. Soviet physicians are prominent among visitors to scientific congresses and conferences in such centres as Peking, Prague, Warsaw and Bucharest.

The fruits of this co-operation are manifold. In China, for instance, the physiological teachings of Pavlov are widely accepted in the medical institutes at Peking, Mukden, Harbin, etc. Many text-books and manuals devoted to Pavlov's methods have been translated into Hungarian and Czech.

Chinese physicians have mastered the methods of tissue grafting worked out by the Soviet scientist Filatov, famous for his cures of cataract by cornea-grafting. In Northeast China

Harbin Medical Institute has applied Soviet methods for treating diseases of the eye on a mass scale.

In a very short space of time over 3,400 people owe the recovery of their sight to cornea-grafting conducted by the ophthalmological department of this institute. China, too, has adopted clinical-sleep treatment for a large number of illnesses including high blood-pressure and diseases of the central nervous system, as well as the painless birth-methods worked out by a group of Ukrainian research-workers.

IN HUNGARY special Filatov Brigades have been formed to prepare medicaments required in tissue grafting. The application of preventive methods worked out in the Soviet Union has led to a steep reduction in the incidence of infantile paralysis (polio) among Rumania's children, as well as in the death

rate among children suffering from this disease, which was alarmingly high in Rumania until recently. The adoption of Soviet preventive methods has reduced tetanus in Hungary. The visit of Soviet medical workers to Rumania has led to the practical elimination of malaria there; co-operation between Bulgarian and Soviet physicians has reduced the death-rate from malaria in Bulgaria by nil, halved the death-rate from tuberculosis and brought about a considerable reduction in infantile mortality.

In its turn Soviet medicine benefits from this co-operation. In particular it is able to draw on the wisdom and experience of China.

This fruitful co-operation is made possible because the health services in the socialist lands are guided by a common principle of placing the entire results of medical research at the disposal of the people.

Cases of 752 Jobless Back Miners Cited

WASHINGTON, June 15 (FP).

—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is pushing its campaign to educate Congress and the federal administration on the critical plight of unemployed zinc and lead miners. Mine, Mill union vice-president Orville Larson and Washington Representative Herman Clott presented as a typical case the plight of 752 hard rock miners from the Silver City area of New Mexico. Fifteen percent of the number have been out of work so long they have exhausted unemployment compensation payments. The remaining 473 face a similar lot early this month.

Effect on the entire community of the mine shutdown, Clott said, is illustrated by the fact that for every 100 miners idle, 20 persons engaged in service and trade lose their jobs.

Clott said this unemployment pool is typical in some ways of those which persist in many parts of the country. The miners' problem is complicated, he added, by the fact that big U. S. mining companies are dumping zinc and lead from their foreign mines on the American market and forcing

small domestic mines owned by other companies to shut down.

The union plans a detailed survey of all unemployed miners to get an exact picture of the situation. It then will dispatch delegations to state capital at Santa Fe and to the federal government. It is seeking help through government contracts and shipments of relief food.

Bill Would Restore D.C. Cafe Jimcrow

WASHINGTON, June 15 (FP).

—Rep. W. M. Wheeler (D-Ga.) has introduced a bill to reestablish discrimination against Negroes in Washington restaurants outlawed June 8 by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Wheeler's measure would repeal the 1873 law passed by a District of Columbia legislative assembly requiring that all persons be served regardless of race.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.
Resubscribed as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)			
	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	4.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$5.25	\$8.50	\$14.50
Daily Worker Only	4.50	7.50	12.50
The Worker	1.50	2.50	4.00

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
bergs" is thundering, the petition concluded:
WORLD'S VOICES

"If you will not hear our voices, hear the voices of the world. Hear the Pope: who spoke three times in the name of Christian compassion. Hear the Cardinal in France who 'is passionately hoping' that our lives be spared in the name of 'charity and peace.' Listen to the pleas of 3,000 of our Protestant ministers beseeching in the name of God; the rabbis of France, 'in the very name of our common ideal of justice and generosity.'

"Hear the great and the humble: from Einstein, whose name is legend, to the tyros in the laboratories of Manchester; from struggling students at Grenoble to Oxford professors; from the world-famous movie directors of Rome to the bit players of London; from the dock workers at Liege to cotton spinners of India; from the peasants of Italy to the philosophers of Israel; from Mauriac, the Nobel literature, to reporters in Mexico City; from the stenographers of Rotterdam to the transport workers of England; from the auto workers of Detroit to the auto workers of Paris; from Nexo of Denmark to Sequeros of Mexico to Seghers of Germany to Duhamel of France; from Australia to Argentina; from Uruguay to Sweden, from Cuba to Canada to New Zealand.

"Read the tons of petitions, letters, postcards, stacked high in your filing rooms, from the plain and gentle-folk of our land. They marched before your door in such numbers as never before, as have their brothers and sisters in London, Paris, Melbourne, Buenos Aires, Ottawa, Rome. They ask you not to orphan our two young boys. They ask you in the name of the conscience of the world, in the name of humanity, brotherhood and peace to spare our lives.

"Hear the great and humble for the sake of America."

Clerics

(Continued from Page 1)
suggested to him that perhaps a Communist might differ from a soldier in that Communism might be considered a religion and that a Communist might not be deterred by the threat of capital punishment, the President indicated that in his view Communism was not a religion faith as he would understand a religious faith. Communism, the President was quoted as saying, was solely concerned with material improvement of the people and that it was a "materialistic outlook in the narrow sense with no regard for the worth of the individual."

FINAL IMPRESSION

The President did not say yes or no to the clemency plea, but the clergymen indicated that as of this moment the President was still against clemency. Loomer said, "My impression was that his feeling against (clemency) outweighed his feeling for."

Rabbi Cronbach said the President "adducted arguments in favor of no, not in favor of yes," on clemency.

Three of the four clergymen—Loomer, Rideout and Cronbach—expressed the feeling that the President was against clemency. Rev. Dahlberg said he was uncertain.

Dr. Loomer said the clergymen offered the following considerations for granting clemency:

"1—The execution of the Rosenberg would lead to martyrdom which is one of the best ways of aiding communism rather than weakening it. A martyr's death is still the most meaningful way you can die.

"2—The Rosenberg case has become a symbolic event and therefore execution is the wrong

symbol to use to designate the kind of society we want to preserve. Execution is really a symbol of weakness, contrary to much of popular opinion."

Dr. Loomer did not say whether the clergymen presented any of the evidence of perjurious testimony in the case. Before he could get any further in arguments presented, reporters cut him off to ask what the impression was of the President's feeling.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas late yesterday afternoon had before him the pleas of defense counsel, Emanuel Bloch and John Finerty, seeking a stay of execution pending new motions before the high court. Another group of lawyers headed by Fyke Farmer, a mid-West attorney, had met with him in the morning also on granting a stay.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said the President saw the four clergymen because "they said they represented a large section of the nation's clergy."

As for the President's reaction, Hagerty said "he made a public statement on the Rosenbergs Feb. 11. There is nothing further before him at this time."

Children

(Continued from Page 3)
it's all about. He had written to the President, asking him not to let "anything happen to my mommy and daddy." He was nervous and fidgety as Bloch said good-by, explaining that he had to fly to Washington to give the petition to the President.

The boys finally rode home, Robbie taking in the beautiful Summer scenery along the Hutchinson River Parkway. Michael sat quietly, probably thinking.

And back in the Sing Sing Death House, the mother and father sat in their drab cells, probably crying.

They March

(Continued from Page 3)
not to go," she said smiling. "But when he heard it was for the Rosenbergs, he said please go."

VISIT EMBASSY

Mrs. Morris yesterday led a delegation to the Canadian Embassy with a plea to the ambassador to intercede. The ambassador was not in but the delegation was received by another official, who said he was happy that the Canadians had come on this case. He said he was aware of the feeling across Canada that the sentence was too harsh. He said the Embassy had done all it could, and would contact the government at Ottawa to see if anything else could be done.

Mrs. Anne Sabsay, wife of a Toronto laundryman, has been in this fight from the beginning. She has collected petitions, distributed literature, picketed in cities of her native land, including Ottawa.

"I have never met a soul who didn't say the sentence was too harsh," she said.

Two of the women are going back to tell Canadians about the fight here and to arouse more support.

Mrs. Morris said American consulates were being picketed in all large, and many small, Canadian cities. Montreal is the only exception. There police have been arresting mercy marchers.

The women said they did not know how many more delegates had started from the 25 Save-The-Rosenbergs committees in Canada. "It's not always easy to get across the border. Your police often turn people back," they said.

I felt ashamed at the word "you."

But the feeling did not last long as I noticed a group of young people report to a man at a little desk. This was a late shift of marchers. They had had little sleep but none looked dragged out. All were alert and none balked at the prospect of losing more sleep.

Back to the picket line. A dozen men and women relieved the marchers at the main gate.

At the west gate one frenzied death picket walked unsteadily as he tried to juggle three signs.

At the main gate there marched the representatives of the real America, of men and women who have always hated injustice and have always been ready to do something about it.

Their numbers grow each day, and they shame the McCarthyites who speak for death but whose numbers dwindle before a people that will defend their heritage.

Lawyers' Guild Meeting Tonight

The Rosenberg case will be among the Supreme Court decisions affecting civil liberties to be discussed tonight (Wednesday) by Osmond K. Fraenkel at the New York chapter meeting of the National Lawyers Guild.

The meeting, to be held at Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40 St., will also hear Frank Serri, president of the New York Chapter, on the topic, "Should judges be eligible to non-judicial offices?"

U.S. Steel Hikes Prices
PITTSBURGH, June 16.—The U. S. Steel Corp. announced price increases today averaging \$4 a ton effective at midnight tonight.

HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS Volunteers
URGENTLY NEEDED
Between 9 A.M. to 12 P.M.
by National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave. (at 40th St.)
LO 4-9585

BUS JIMCROW MODIFIED BY BATON ROUGE RULING

BATON ROUGE, La., June 15.—Jimcrow seating on the city buses here was modified yesterday by a city ordinance passed to fulfill a campaign pledge of Mayor-President Jesse Webb, Jr. Baton Rouge Bus Co. drivers, egged on, it is thought, by the defeated racist politicians walked off their jobs in retaliation.

The 100 bus drivers decided on the strike last night at the

insistence of their fellows who serviced predominantly Negro routes. It was reported that Negro passengers refused to move to rear seats when ordered to make room for white passengers.

The new ordinance specifies that there be no seats reserved for either white or Negro passengers, but that Negroes fill seats from rear to front, with white passengers doing the opposite.

Negro Elected To Board of UE Local in Erie

ERIE, Pa., June 16.—For the first time in its history, Local 506, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, with 10,000 members in the General Electric plant here, elected a Negro to its executive board.

He is Leon Davis, for many years a steward and assistant chief steward, who topped the field of candidates for members at large to the board. In his pre-election statement published in the local's paper, Union News, Davis said: "I believe that if I am elected for the executive board of the UE, Local 506, the unity of Negro and white workers will be stronger and it will make our union stronger."

French Labor

(Continued from Page 1)
building as well as coal and steel, will stop work to lend weight to the pleas for commutation of the death sentence which are flooding the American embassy here day and night. The U. S. embassy has received more than 3,000 messages in the past two weeks.

The appeals to President Eisenhower are coming from every section of French social and political life, from the Catholic archbishops of Lyon and Orleans, the Nobel Prize winner and leading Catholic layman, Francois Mauriac, to the unions, teachers, scientists and members of the Chambers of Deputies.

Joining in an emergency letter rushed to Eisenhower were leaders of DeGaulist, Socialist, and other parties in the Chamber of Deputies. The director of France's atomic research, Prof. Francis Perrin, and France's former attorney-general Bosaric, signed the urgent plea whose other signers included:

DeGaulist Rally of the French People: Edmond Michelet, Jacques Soustelle, Louis Vall, Jacques Bridel and Leon Hamel.

Socialist Party: Julian Daniel Mayer, Jean Silvaner, Gilbert Brosollette and Gerald Jacquet.

Popular Republicans: Fernand Buxom, Andre Denis, Francine LeFebvre and Germain Chapuis.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
FATHER'S DAY SPECIAL. Famous make Electric Shaver, Reg. \$23.50, Spec. \$15.97. Popular Pocket Lighter, Reg. \$5.50, Spec. \$3.97. Many other gifts available at comparable savings. Standard Brand Distributors, 142 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking. GR 3-7819.

SERVICES
(Updaters)
CALL Hyacinth 8-7867 for sofa, rewebbed, reined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE
SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7171.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded vans, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7182.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, expert-packed furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JR. 6-3000, Day-Night.

Pentagon Drops Opinion Check Of Returnees

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Pentagon today stated that in bringing American war prisoners home after an armistice in Korea it will not segregate any who might be suspected of being "Communist converts." The Pentagon had been widely criticized for segregating 22 of 149 sick or wounded prisoners repatriated in the spring.

There also were indications the Pentagon intends in effect to discharge all returned prisoners who have not yet finished their terms but do not want to remain in the service. That appeared to be behind a decision to give 30-day "convalescent leaves" on arrival to prisoner-patients who want and are able to take them.

79% of Demos Replying Don't Want Impy

Of the registered Democrats in Manhattan who responded to Tammany Hall's mailed query, "Do you want Mayor Impellitteri returned to City Hall?" 79.2 percent have answered with a resounding "NO," Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany leader, said yesterday.

Two weeks ago De Sapio sent out 41,000 queries and 7,944 voters answered them. Of these, 6,345 rejected Impellitteri.

Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz yesterday accepted the City Fusion Party's mayoralty bid, blasted Impellitteri for failure to root out racketeering, in a speech to a meeting of Local 808 of the International Longshoremen's Association in Brooklyn.

Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

Shopper's Guide

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including auto-mobils, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-9836

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
22-E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

RESTAURANTS
JADE MOUNTAIN
Siu-Char-Siu
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 13 and 14 Sts. — GR 7-0484
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)

76 EAST 11th ST. (WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4-5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

LAST SALE
on
Imported Linens
The final clearance sale on imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.
LINEN DEPARTMENT
STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.
Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items. Special reduction for organizations.

Gensup Stationery Co.
Special prices on all office and mimeo supplies in our new headquarters
1 UNION SQUARE WEST, ROOM 304
For prompt service call AL 5-6255

Three Poems for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

THEY SHALL NOT DIE!

By JOSEPH NORMAN

There are two men with us tonight.
They are in rather shabby dress,
bent with years of hard toil.

As they pass down your row,
shake their hands, give your promise
that they did not die in vain!

For they are here in our beloved America
for the first time in twenty-five years.

They handed me a note,
a note addressed to our President,
and asked that I read it tonight.

It begins: "Dear Mr. President:
You cannot kill the fight
for life and love and what is right—
You cannot destroy our America
by stealing the lives of the innocent
like a thief in the night—
For we are watching; our eyes are on you!

"They stole our lives, that you well know—
But what they stole they could not keep,
for we went down in history
as innocent of any crime,
except loving justice, freedom, our America.

"Our death threw up a roadblock
against the wave of terror then.
We are here once again to see
that the hard lesson is not forgotten.

"Let there be no more dead to mourn after,
to say, when it is much too late,

that it was all 'just a mistake.'

"That was our fate, remember?

"We can see the shame that today is
being put on America's conscience:
To kill two young Jews for a crime
that no one can be sure was theirs—
in a case riddled with doubt as to their guilt—
in the face of their steadfast claim
that they are innocent.

"A mother and a father convicted
on evidence that's flimsy, shaky—
the trial poisoned with the terror of our times,
Yet the death penalty, no less!

"When even confessed, proven criminals
receive no more than a few years in jail,
shall theirs be the death penalty, no less?

"It is as though we were on trial once again,
As though we, innocent of any crime, were facing
death again.

We cry out: NO! No, stop this crime!

"We do not speak alone, Mr. President;
We take heart in what we've seen
in the meeting halls, the home, the shops
of the plain people of America.

"We shake their hands in ours
and say with them their pledge:
'The Rosenbergs shall not die!'

That's the end of the note,
except for two names at the bottom:

SACCO AND VANZETTI.

GIVE US YOUR HAND

By EDITH SEGAL

Tonight as you quietly draw the curtain on the day's activity
and reclining
contemplate the fertile promise of unborn time

Imagine
you are Ethel or Julius Rosenberg
in the Death House at Sing Sing

The dimness is a fog your eyes defy
Sleep is a luxury long lost

after dignity—time
being most treasured
measured by the hurrying steps
of death—
even napping is a thief

Suddenly there's light
in your cell
in the prison block
in the house on Monroe Street
where you lived with your children
in the narrow streets of New York's lower East Side,
your city in all the cities of the land
in the assembly halls in all the schools,
your school, P. S. 88

where you stood with your hand upon your heart
as you faced the flag and said the words
that were to give your life direction:

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

Now you stand at the bars of your cell
with your hands cupped wide at your mouth
and shout to the world at the top of your lungs:

IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US
WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP?

If you ever breathed too deeply
the air of brotherhood

clasped black and white hands
in your neighborhood

or gave a dime
for democratic Spain

or signed your name
to nominate your choice
a voice for peace

WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP
IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US?

We yearn to live and see our children grow
but if we burn then part of them
and part of you will turn to dust
and death will haunt our home, our land

GIVE US YOUR HAND!

Let us stand in the sunlight
when the wind is still

and the din of war subsides into the sea
and scales are righted

and our worth declared
to be among the living

to mold the fertile promise
of unborn time.

Time! Tomorrow they die
Unless we make their cry a warning

Death in our land! Give us your hand!

'Thou Shall Not Kill'

By SAUL GROSS

You who write and speak
In rhinestone words
Of the American Dream
Love to mouth the phrase
'The Typical American Family'
'A mother, father, two children'
Bound together with love
Struggling together
'The Typical American Family'
You like the music . . .
'What do you spend for rent?'
'What for bread and meat?'
'How much for entertainment?'

But, Gentlemen, you misconstrue
You do not comprehend . . .
The typical American family
Does not spend for rent
They buy no bread or meat
Nor pay for entertainment
The typical American family
Is in jail
Waiting execution
By you!

'What. Why. How come.'
Your eyes stare with fear and hate
'Destroy the Family and you
destroy

The American Way of Life
They are the Foundation of
Business
As Usual' you proclaim
'What did they do?'
'What is their crime?'
They dared to see the future!
Your eyes bulge with fear and hate
'Spies! . . . Traitors! Enemies.'
You screech with constricted throat
'They dared to see the future?'
'Hang them! Burn them! Destroy
them!'

No crime too great to accuse!
No sentence too awful to impose
They dared to see the future!

Is it not your dream:
If I can destroy
All those who see the future
Can I not also
Destroy the future itself.
For I must abolish change
Or destroy myself?

But, Gentlemen, you misconstrue
You do not comprehend . . .
The typical American family
As you cannot know it
Is all the American family
And its voice is mighty
It cries out
At the moment of birth
And at the moment of death
Its voice is triumphant
Even over death.
Slow to anger and slow to move
But terrible in its vengeance
They cry out with one voice:
'Thou Shalt Not Kill
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.'

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

ATTENTION, CHICAGO CUB FANS!

GENE BAKER, shortstop of the Los Angeles Angels in the Pacific Coast League, is, by the latest statistics, batting .287, is tied for second in the league in runs batted in with 47, and tied for second in home runs with 11. This is sensational news.

Los Angeles is a Chicago Cub farm team. The Cubs, who have never fielded a Negro player, seemed to move in the right direction this spring when they gave Baker a lookover at their spring training camp. The shortstop was released back to Los Angeles before the season opened, called not ready.

To the extent that anyone outside of Chicago even noticed it, it was assumed that Baker's hitting ability was in question. For Baker, for three straight years, has been labelled the best fielding shortstop on the Coast by far. Veteran managers and scribes have raved about his defensive genius—I wish I could put my hands this morning on some of the terrific quotes to that effect we have at one time or another reprinted from the Sporting News and Coast newspapers.

Now even if it were true that Baker didn't impress at all as a prospective big league hitter this spring, which could be, it seems strange that the Cubs, who have fielded a run of very feeble hitting shortstops in recent years, shouldn't at least give a chance to one whose fielding was so extraordinary. In other and blunter words, if they could go with .230 hitting white shortstops who were good defensively, why not give a chance to a (presumably) light hitting Negro shortstop who could field better than good?

Now we find Baker, already acclaimed for his defensive skill, hitting the long ball and knocking in the runs. What else must he do to get a chance? Find the cure for cancer?

Let's, for the sake of argument, give the Cubs credit for good faith in readiness this spring to depart from their lilywhite jimcrow past. Let's say they really gave Baker a sincere lookover and thought he couldn't make it at bat. (Let's forget that the Cubs saw nothing at all of promise in Junior Gilliam in 1950 and dropped him unconditionally.)

OK. But NOW they would have to bring up Gene Baker, to prove that they mean it. As of Tuesday morning the Cubs were in the National League cellar. If it weren't for the fans who come out to Wrigley Field to see the democratic Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Giants and Milwaukee Braves, they wouldn't pull a corporal guard.

Gene Baker's booming bat has put the Cub moguls right up against the acid test. If they don't bring him up now to the feeble cellar dwelling Cubs, it would seem to prove that they never had the slightest intention of fielding a non-white ballplayer.

Cub fans, who would like to see a better team, as well as a democratic one, should certainly put the question to Prexy Philip K. Wrigley and General Manager Wid Mathews.

Deal May Help — Next Year

IT'S HARD TO find much significance in the eight-player swap between Cleveland and Detroit. The truth is, it's hard to find any significance in anything in the American League any more except what margin the Yanks are liable to win by. Two weeks ago a trade involving Ray Boone and Art Houtteman would have stirred up a storm.

Boone, who wasn't a flag-winning shortstop defensively, might help the Tigers as a third baseman. Lefty Aber seemed a promising young southpaw who didn't have much opportunity at Cleveland to show it—I know the players thought he had lots of stuff and possibilities. Houtteman, a hard luck pitcher who once looked like the coming righthander in the league, and is still only 25, has shown it only in fits and starts since his bad automobile accident.

He might still blossom out as a big pitcher . . . and help the Indians in their fight for the 1954 pennant.

Getting It Straight at Last

FINALLY, AFTER SOME guesswork yesterday, we got the official finish of the European Basketball Championship Tourney held at Moscow last month. The first seven finishers out of the 17 participants, in order, were the Soviet Union, Hungary, France, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Yugoslavia, Italy. The tourney lasted 11 days and played to hundreds of thousands in the Dynamo Stadium. The championship Soviet team presented new young players who have come on since last summer's Olympics.

Song and Dance in Viet-Nam Grotto

EXCLUSIVE

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
From Somewhere
Inside Viet-Nam
(14th of a Series)

THERE WAS that Sunday evening alongside a grotto in a mountain where scores of young people had worked by day building storehouses for the Army. All day long I had watched them, young men and women, carrying brick and stone, cementing the interior of the grotto which led deep into the side of the mountain. All day they had carried wood and bamboo along the winding road which had been camouflaged with limbs of trees which were stuck in holes every few feet along the center of the road.

And on that Sunday evening, these young people who were spending the best years of their

lives in this mountain-side grotto, danced and sang under the flare of bamboo . . . lovely square dances, gracefully looping arm and arm in the half-darkness while their voices carried the songs of their Resistance. They sang songs of the new China, songs of the Soviet Union, songs of the World Youth Festival and their feet never seemed to weary and their faces never ceased smiling . . .

My mind's eye went back to Commissar Quang, who had accompanied us to the forest fac-

tory and to the units of the Army. We had travelled back all through the night, but the grey dawn had already cleared the skies before we reached our destination. It was against regulations, the driver insisted, to drive in the daylight and he had to cache his truck. So at six in the morning, we began to walk the five remaining kilometers—we were weary from the voyage, hungry, anxious to find a peasant's hut where we might sleep for a few hours.

"I SEE you haven't passed

very many 'white' nights," Quang said to me, as I seemed to stagger a bit. "Moments like these, it's good to remember some poems," he continued. Here was a man who had endured three jail terms, had taught himself French, was now a commissar of a division, and at six in the morning was reciting poems on a country road.

"There is one I like very much," he said, and it goes like this: "It is thanks to the clouds that mountains reach toward the skies. It is because of the winds that the flowers smile at the

moon. . . ."

We repeated the verse as we crossed the fields in which the water buffalo were already splashing. Two young girls came by, carrying stone up the hill to build culverts and keep the roads from washing out with the rains.

Quang smiled as one of these girls passed, and he said: "There is a poem that our young people like very much, and it goes like this: 'In passing before the pagoda, I lift my broad-brimmed hat which sheds the rain. As much as the roof of the temple has tiles, that is as much as I love you. . . .'"

It took us an hour to walk those five long kilometers, but I think I learned as much about the meaning of culture as in many years of my life.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Inside Free Viet-Nam

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION'S RECORD

(Continued from Page 2)

tees "ought to refuse to testify," was summoned before the Jenner committee May 1.

The committee had heard testimony about an inter-cultural course given to teachers designed to create harmonious relations between various faiths, religions and nationalities.

Asked about one class he had taught on the use of films, and questioned closely about his recommendation of "The Good Earth," Frauenglass also was asked whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

"Apparently the McCarthyites now classify inter-cultural education as subversive," Rose Russell, Teachers Union Legislative Representative, commented later.

FOUGHT BIAS

Many of the teachers who have been outstanding in combatting bias have been selected for the

Jansen persecution. Among these is London, who faces possible suspension.

A teacher for 18 years, he is author of a study on bias in textbooks used in schools—including one on geography by Superintendent Jansen.

London also transgressed Jansenism in another way. When the Superintendent of Schools ordered teachers to take their pupils to see a parade for Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his return from Korea in 1951, London defied the order.

Dr. Hlavaty, the one non-Jewish teacher eliminated to date, whose wife is Jewish, was a Bronx mathematics teacher. He was called by Sen. Joseph McCarthy after a Voice of America broadcast which sought to use his rise from Czech immigrant to mathematics teacher as a typical American success story. Reputedly his broadcast was written for him by Voice of America experts.

He was confronted by Sen. McCarthy with his registration as a member of the American Labor Party, and his career, which had been used to inspire European audiences with America's "democracy," was cut short.

ANTI-SEMITISM

From the inception of the four-year attack on outstanding teachers in the New York public school system, the Teachers Union has tried to show that Jansen has reserved for Jewish teachers a harsh and uncompromising treatment even when they had done no wrong.

In the 1950 trials, Mrs. Russell brought out as contrast Jansen's failure to punish May Quinn, who was brought to trial and then "reprimanded" only after the lapse of three years from the date she was charged with racial bigotry in the classroom.

Questioning Superintendent Jansen on the stand, Mrs. Russell proceeded to bring out the anti-Semitic character of the purge, despite Jansen's assumed innocence of such knowledge. The following questions from her, and his answers, are from the 1950 trial record:

Q. Did you know that the names Friedman, Lederman, Feingold, Friedlander, Rubin, Jaffe, Citron and Zitron are the names of Jewish persons?

A. I did not.

Q. You would not recognize that names like Levy, Cohen, Goldman, Shapiro, Seltzer, Moscovitz and so on are the names of persons who are Jewish?

A. I know a Levy who is Irish.

As the anti-Semitic overtones of the purge attracted more and more public comment, attempts were made to stifle such criticism. A Jewish assistant corporation counsel, Saul Moskoff, was obtained to

question teachers, and a Jewish board member, Col. Arthur Levitt, to act as trial examiner.

If Jansen hoped to avoid the stigma of bigotry by having a Negro sit with Levitt as trial examiner, however, his hopes were short-lived. The Rev. John M. Coleman, Negro minister, sitting as co-examiner, was called to the stand by the Negro attorney, Lewis A. Flagg, counsel for Mildred Flacks, Brooklyn teacher of 20 years' standing. She is the wife of one of the seven who face possible dismissal Thursday.

New Charge Smuggled Into Seattle Trial

SEATTLE, June 16.—Now the charge in the Northwest Smith Act case against seven defendants is treason.

The latest twist in the prosecution's devious case came out into the open last week.

After three days of rambling testimony from John Lautner, Special Prosecutor Tracy Griffin revealed the reason for calling the professional stoolpigeon and Department of Justice "employee" to the stand. Griffin said the prosecution will use Lautner to show that the defendants are a "part of an international conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence." In legal language such a charge is treason.

This is a far cry from the indictment which charges the defendants—Henry Huff, Paul Bowen, John Daschbach, Barbara Hartie, Karly Larsen, Terry Pettus and William Penneck—with conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

As defense attorneys John Caughlan, Irvin Goodman and John Walthew leaped to their feet protesting, Griffin owlily de-

nied that prosecution "has any intention of broadening the issues in this case." This drew a wry smile from Judge William Lindberg who is to rule on the issue.

Questioned, Rev. Coleman admitted that as a father of a former pupil of Mrs. Flacks, he had had reason to observe her and "had always been particularly appreciative of her great energy and effort in community work." He disqualified himself as trial examiner and was relieved by the board of further duty as such.

150 at Inwood Amnesty Rally

Over 150 residents of Inwood, upper Manhattan, heard the wives of several Smith Act victims in a party sponsored by the Inwood Committee for Amnesty.

Mrs. Leona Thompson, wife of political refugee Robert Thompson, and Mrs. May Williamson, wife of imprisoned Communist leader John Williamson, told of the spontaneous support of neighbors, storekeepers, etc., and stressed the possibilities of broadcasting the amnesty fight.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
TENTH ANNIVERSARY of American-Soviet relations—concert-film-exhibit, today, June 16-17. Afternoon 2-4 p.m. Adm. 50c, children 25c. Evenings 7-9 p.m. Adm. \$1, at Club Cinema, 430 6th Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts. App.: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Coming
BE SURE TO ATTEND a special Friday Forum on "How to Deal with Family Problems" with speaker Dr. Joseph B. Furst on Fri., June 19 at 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

Afternoon and Evening — Tickets Available at Door

1943 - 1953

A DECADE OF AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

Concert • Films • Exhibit

Prominent Speakers

Dramatic Presentation

To Mark the 10th Anniversary of the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

★ ★ ★

Dates: TONIGHT! (WEDNESDAY)

Time: Afternoons from 3:00 to 6:00 o'clock

Admission 50c — Children 25c

(tax included)

Evenings from 7:30

Admission — \$1.00 (tax incl.)

Place: CLUB CINEMA

430 Sixth Avenue (bet. 9th and 10th Sts.)

SNACK BAR open afternoons and evenings

Tickets available at: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 East 32nd St., New York 16, New York



Salute 4th World Festival for Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship — Bucharest 1953

Greet

FRANCES DAMON

Vice President, World Federation of Democratic Youth—just returned from Europe after seven years

DOUGLAS GLASGOW

National Executive Secretary, American Youth Peace Crusade

JOHN ALEXANDER

Young fur worker just returned from International Conference in Defense of Rights of Youth

FRIDAY, JUNE 19

7:30 P.M.

YUGOSLAV HALL

405 W. 41 ST.

App.: New York Young People's Conference for Peace

See

First U. S. Showing —

Full - Length Film

'3rd World Youth

Festival — Berlin 1951'

in Color

Sing with HOPE FOYE

and PETE SEEGER

ADM.

90¢



Accord, N.Y. — 30th Season

An Interracial Parent-Child Resort

SPECIAL JUNE RATES

Teddy Schwartz, Activities Director, Folk and Square Dancing

• Tennis
• Swimming
• Pool Table
• 160 Beautiful Acres
• Arts & Crafts Art Classes

• Complete Day Camp
• Professional Director
• Licensed Kindergarten
• Trained Counsellors
• Nitro Patrol

N. Y. C. OFFICE: OR 5-5869

